## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/730,459	LEVINE ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Andrew T. Piziali	1794	

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The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>15 March 2010</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS AP	PLICATION IN CONDITION FOR A	ALLOWANCE.	
1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appetor Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit eal (with appeal fee) in compliance	t, or other evidence, with 37 CFR 41.31; or	which places the r (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date			
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire a Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing	date of the final rejection	on.
MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(	f).		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	tension and the corresponding amount of shortened statutory period for reply origing than three months after the mailing date	of the fee. The appropri- nally set in the final Office	ate extension fee be action; or (2) as
2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp	liance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be f	iled within two month	s of the date of
filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>			
<ol> <li>The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, to</li> <li>They raise new issues that would require further cor</li> <li>They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below)</li> </ol>	nsideration and/or search (see NOT		cause
<ul><li>(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or</li></ul>	ter form for appeal by materially rec	lucing or simplifying t	he issues for
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a converse NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).	corresponding number of finally reje	cted claims.	
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12	21. See attached Notice of Non-Cor	mpliant Amendment (	PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):	·		
<ol> <li>Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s).</li> </ol>	lowable if submitted in a separate, t	imely filed amendmer	nt canceling the
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is proved the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:		be entered and an e	xplanation of
Claim(s) allowed:			
Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>1,2,4,6-8,13,23,25-27 and 31</u> .			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 3,5,9-12,24,28 and	<u>d 29</u> .		
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary</li> </ol>	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	l and/or appellant fail	s to provide a
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation <u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u></li> </ol>	n of the status of the claims after er	ntry is below or attach	ed.
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but See Continuation Sheet.	t does NOT place the application in	condition for allowan	ce because:
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).	(PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
13. Other:	. , , ,		
	/Androw T Dizioli/		
	/Andrew T Piziali/ Primary Examiner Art U	nit 1794	

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

The applicant asserts that Gaisser's water permeable papermaking fabric is not capable of being used as a hydroentangling fabric because a hydroentangling fabric requires permeability. Applicant's argument is not persuasive because Gaisser specifically discloses that the fabric is permeable (column 1, lines 30-36, column 3, lines 16-19, column 4, lines 26-28, and column 6, lines 8-11).

The applicant asserts that there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Greenway and Gaisser. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Greenway discloses an endless hydroentangling support fabric in a hydroentangling apparatus for the production of a hydroentangled nonwoven product (see entire document including column 4, lines 33-46 and Figure 1). Greenway discloses the use of support fabric round filaments (Table I), but Greenway is silent with regards to the use of support fabric flat filaments. Gaisser discloses that it is known in the support fabric art to use a support fabric comprising flat filaments (see entire document including column 1, lines 11-35, column 4, lines 30-39 and column 6, lines 42-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the filaments of Gaisser for the filaments of Greenway, because the substitution of known equivalent structures involves only ordinary skill in the art. In re Fout 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982); In re Susi 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971); In re Siebentritt 152 USPQ 618 (CCPA 1967); In re Ruff 118 USPQ 343 (CCPA 1958). When a patent claims a structure already known in the prior art that is altered by the mere substitution of one element for another known in the field, the combination must do more than yield a predictable result. KSR v. Teleflex.

Regarding Elsener in view of Schwartz or Whight, the applicant asserts that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to use a hand towel in a hydroentangling machine. Applicant's argument is not persuasive because a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.